

GOVERNED BY PRECEDENTS

Impossible to Take Diplomatic Notice of the Chilian Insurgents' Envoys.

Little Revealed by the Chilian Investigation—The Chicago Jirrikas Men Must Be Sent Home—Copyright Proclamation.

WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED.

Mission of Congressional Envoys of Chilian Insurgents a Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Don Pedro Montt, the Chilian congressional envoy, allowed another day to pass without making his appearance at the executive mansion or the Department of State. It now begins to appear that the mission with which Senator Montt and his associates are charged is a failure in so far as their official recognition by the United States government is concerned and it is probable that they will be received in any capacity, either officially or unofficially, by any executive officer of this government.

A person well versed in diplomatic practice, thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Department of State, this afternoon said the reason for the adoption of this course by our government was broader than any of the questions involved in the present case, and was founded upon a uniform line of procedure running back to the date of our civil war. Early in the history of the rebellion the Confederacy sent representatives to London and Paris, respectively, to notify the governments of Great Britain and France that the reception of these Confederate agents, either officially or privately, would be regarded by the United States as an act of breaking off diplomatic relations. Further than this, Mr. Seward refused to receive a joint note of the British and French ministers referring to the state of civil war in the United States and undertaking that their governments should act strictly as neutrals.

The Secretary's reply to this last statement was that the governments could only act as friends of the United States. Later on Mr. Seward refused to hold any intercourse with Emperor Maximilian, then striving to establish his empire in Mexico, or even to receive from him a letter of condolence on the death of President Lincoln.

So it has been the uniform custom of the United States government, and a custom which will not in the judgment of diplomats be broken in the case of the Chilian insurgents, to refuse to recognize revolutionary movements in American republics. It is said in diplomatic circles that this course is taken upon good policy and tends to conserve American interests. Revolutions among our neighbors on this hemisphere, it is asserted, obstruct commerce, injure Americans resident at the disturbed points and bring about untold complications, so that good policy dictates an adherence to the established precedent.

GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Reported Intruders in the Chilian Country Turns Out to Be Largely Misrepresented.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Commission of Indian Affairs this morning received a telegram from agent Bennett at Paul's Valley, I. T., dated yesterday, in which he says that after a thorough investigation, with the assistance of one hundred Chilian Indian scouts, covering a territory of fifty miles, he found only nine intruders in the Chilian country, six of whom were given ten days to gather their cattle and leave; one was hiding in the brush and the other two were placed in charge of the Chilian militia, with orders to remove to Oklahoma.

Instead of doing this, however, the agent says that the Chilian militia hired one as cook and the other as teamster. In this section the Chilians asserted that there were three hundred families of intruders. The agent says that many names enrolled as intruders are fictitious, many others have permits to live in the nation for years, while others are old deserters from the Mexican army who are now upon their pensions, of whom no permit has ever been demanded. The agent says that facts have been grossly misrepresented by the Chilian authorities, who issued hundreds of permits which were not reported to the national authorities, which were paid in good faith and are now held by non-citizens, listed as intruders, and who also hold permits for each year of their previous residence in the Chilian country. The movement has thus far resulted in unmaking the swindling schemes of permit collectors, who, he says, are fugitives from justice. With few exceptions those in the nation are peaceful, law-abiding citizens, having the consent of the national authorities to remain there.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Immigration Bureau decides that the Jirrikas men must be sent home.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Immigration Inspector Stinch, of Chicago, recently reported to the Treasury Department that Mr. Isaac Wolf, a reputable business man in Chicago, had imported from Japan two vehicles, known there as jirrikas, and two Japanese men to propel them by hand, the intention being to have them placed on the public park in Chicago for the purpose of hauling or drawing children free of charge. Mr. Wolf agreeing to pay the men \$20 each per month for a period of six months. The inspector inquired whether it was a violation of the alien contract-labor law.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton to-day informed him "that the department head believes that although this is a new industry, yet it can hardly be called a new industry in the sense of the law nor would it seem necessary to import skilled labor to propel the jirrikas and therefore Mr. Wolf must be held to have violated the law by importing these Japanese laborers under contract."

As, however, Mr. Wolf declares that he had no intention of violating the law, and as the imported laborers have not come into competition with American laborers, it is advised that no suit be commenced against him, provided he will immediately have those men returned to their own country.

An Old Controversy Renewed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A question of interest to army officers has been presented to acting Secretary Grant for settlement, involving the rules and duties of staff officers. Major-general Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, recently called a court-martial and detailed for duty as a member a commissary officer stationed with his division. The officer promptly protested, claiming that he was exempted from such duty under regulation which placed him under the direct orders of the Secretary of War. This was revived the old controversy which was one of the causes leading to General Sherman's quarrel with the War Department and removal of army headquarters to St. Louis. No decision has yet been given in this case, and it is awaited with great interest by the engineer, commissary and other staff officers, for the reason that their exemption from liability to court-martial service has been one of the most attractive features of their department.

The Copyright Proclamation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The new international copyright law also goes into effect on Wednesday, and it is understood that the President will submit to the Cabinet to-morrow the subject of his proclamation. Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland have signified their readiness to enter into the compact by granting to American authors copyright privileges similar to those granted by the United States, as soon as the President, by proclamation, authorizes the Librarian of Congress to enter foreign copyrights. It is a question of discussion whether he will issue a proclamation forthwith, or wait until other European governments signify their readiness to join the International Copyright League.

Hippolyte Holds the Power.

New York, June 29.—The steamer Osama, which arrived this morning from Haytian ports, reports that all was quiet at the ports touched, and that Hippolyte had effectually quelled the insurrection of May 28. At that time it was learned that twenty-eight persons in all had been killed.

A passenger on the Albatross steamer, which arrived here from West Indian ports yesterday, reports that it is rumored that Legitimé, Hippolyte's rival for the presidency of Hayti, left San Domingo and landed on Turke island on the 23d with twenty followers. It is supposed he intends to make a descent upon Hayti with the hope of stirring up another rebellion.

General Greeley's Probable Successor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—All the details of the transfer of the signal service from the War Department to the Agricultural Department have been completed, and after a final discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow they will be published. The transfer goes into effect on Wednesday, July 1. It is generally conceded that General Greeley, the present chief signal officer, will be soon succeeded by a civilian, and in regard to this the new man will be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Willett or Professor Nipher, of St. Louis.

News of the Icy Bay Accident.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Captain Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the Treasury, has received a letter from Captain Healy, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, dated Sitka, June 9, saying that Lieut. L. Robinson, U. S. Navy, who was drowned at Icy Bay, was buried at Sitka, June 8, with full military honors, and that seaman Anderson was buried at the scene of the accident. The bodies of the others drowned had not been recovered. The Russell Mount St. Elias expedition was landed at Icy Bay the day following the accident without further loss of life.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mr. J. B. Turner, of the executive mansion, leaves here to-morrow to spend his vacation at his home in Muncie, Ind.

Mr. Samuel Buckner, also of the executive mansion, likewise leaves Washington to-morrow to go to his home at North Vernon for the summer's rest.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in Indiana as follows: Mr. A. Boughman for Cornudas, De Kalb county, succeeding C. H. Knapp, resigned; R. M. Butler for Dudley, Monroe county, succeeding U. H. Smith, resigned.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mammoth Wholesale Grocery House Suffers a \$250,000 Loss.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The wholesale and retail grocery establishment of David Nicholson, on Sixth, between Chestnut and Market streets, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. Several small buildings adjoining Nicholson's were also damaged. The heaviest loss is David Nicholson, whose stock was valued at \$250,000. The insurance is \$175,000. The other losses were Charles Humes & Co., hardware, stock damaged by water, \$60,000; C. Beckel, brick, cigar dealer, \$8,000; F. Oelker, boots and shoes, \$1,000; H. L. Ernsthing, hatter, \$1,000; Eckert, tailor, \$500; Heinrich Coal Company, \$400. All the losses were partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

Disastrous Mountain Fire.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., June 29.—The eastern slope of Mount Tamalpais, on which are many magnificent summer homes, is on fire. William's gulch, two miles from Ross station, is also on fire, and the flames are running up the side of the mountain. The fire now covers an area of about one thousand acres. The cracking of the flames can be heard a mile off. The air is full of cinders and ashes. The fire has spread to the south and is now rapidly approaching the residence of David Nicholson.

One hundred men are fighting the fire, but it is thought it cannot be extinguished within forty-eight hours. Another brush fire was started east of the town near Hotel Rafael, and fifty acres of trees are in flames. The whole town is turned out to fight this fire, and as there was no water, had to fight it with branches and sacks.

\$35,000 Loss at Crown Point.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., June 29.—The John Gosh planning-mill lumber-yard burned to-night, entailing a loss of \$35,000; insurance, \$16,000, distributed as follows: Queen, \$2,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$2,000; Home, \$3,000; Prudential, \$1,000; Hamburg, \$1,000; American, \$1,000; Sun Mutual, \$1,000; Prudential, \$1,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$1,000; Enterprise, \$1,000; State Mutual of Chicago, \$1,000; Packers' and Provision-dealers, \$500; German-American, \$500.

\$92,500 Insurance.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The insurance on the stock and fixtures in the coffee-roasting house of E. Levering & Co., which was burned Sunday night, amounts to \$92,500. Of this \$82,500 was on the stock alone, and \$9,800 on machinery.

Will Be No War.

ROME, June 29.—In the Italian Senate to-day Premier Rudini said that before the treaties of the triple alliance would lapse the new treaties would come into force, thus avoiding the break in the continuity of the foreign policy of the nation. These assurances ought to dissipate the last traces of distrust of peace. As to the relations with Great Britain, the country had agreed with Italy years before to maintain the peace status in the Mediterranean.

THE JUNE MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The Initial Performance Largely Attended and a Success in Every Particular.

The opening concert of the June festival at the Vermont-street New Bethel Church last night attracted a very large audience, many of whom were white people, both ladies and gentlemen. The audience was late in assembling, and it was 9 o'clock before the programme opened with an invocation by Rev. A. A. Seymour, the pastor. This was followed by an eloquent address on "The Advancement of the Colored Race" by W. Allison Sweeney. A chorus of fifty children sang the first musical number, "Ours Miserable," under the leadership of Prof. Isaac Johnson. The Hoosier Orchestra played an overture, and Miss Effie Johnston and Georgia Stevenson sang soprano solos. Miss Ida B. Hall followed with a piano solo, "March des Phantoms."

Miss Estelle B. Hart, daughter of Henry Hart, the musician, won the first encore in soprano solo from Denza, "Call Me Back." She made an excellent impression both in voice and manner. Miss Pearl L. Ames, of Evansville, sang a solo, "The Song of the Lark," and responded to an encore with "The Last Rose of Summer." James Collins, in a whistling solo, "Petition," made a decided hit, and was recalled. George L. Davis sang a bass solo, "The Jewels," with good success. Miss Belle Lewis, the blind pianist, closed the first part with an instrumental solo.

The second part was opened by Miss Essie Frye Cook, a mezzo-soprano, with "L'Arda," which was creditably rendered and was encored. A baritone solo by Thomas Brown, and a soprano solo by Miss Mamie Gaddie Rogers, were well received. Other numbers of the second part were given by the church choir, Miss Flora Pamore, Mrs. Charles Gowdy, Ora Jones, Miss Nettie Maud Christy, Charles S. Lewis, G. L. Jones and Ernest C. Oberholser. The latter sang from Haydn's "Creation," a bass solo, the number being one of the most pleasing of the programme.

Little Miss Dickson will make her debut. The soloists will all be heard again. A vocal duet by Miss Hart and Mr. Oberholser, in the end, will be one of the features of the closing concert.

WILL THEY ALL GO OUT?

Midnight Meeting of Street-Car Employees to Consider the Situation.

Action Postponed Until Next Thursday—The Men Refuse to Give Any Indication of Their Intentions—The Company's New Scale.

The refusal of the Citizens' Street-railway Company to accede to the demands of the stablemen, and the announcement Sunday of a rate of 15 cents an hour, led yesterday to further complications in the relations between the men and company. Those of the men who refused to accept the new rate, which was an advance of 5 cents per day, and a reduction in time of half an hour a day, were instantly discharged. This created a great deal of dissatisfaction, the leaders desiring to continue at the old rate and negotiate further in behalf of the demand of \$1.50 for a day of ten hours. But the company declined and advertised for thirty men, and yesterday announced that two hundred applications had been received. However, the officers of the Brotherhood of Drivers, Conductors and Motormen, with which the Stablemen's union is closely connected, said last night that only four new stablemen had been at work, and these were at the Shelby-street stables. The West Washington-street stables and the Louisiana-street stable had most of the old force working, but they were waiting developments. The other stables had only a small force at work. The executive committee of the Stablemen's Union and the Brotherhood held a meeting yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, and after consultation with prominent members of the Central Labor Union, decided to take the question of the new scale up to the entire street-car service of the city before a meeting called for this morning at half-past 12 o'clock. It was held that because of the great crowds expected in the city during the encampment the present week would be an opportune time to enforce the demand of the stablemen.

During the day there was much quiet work going on, but nothing occurred to indicate approaching trouble. When questioned concerning their intentions the street-car employees would say nothing. A Journal reporter, however, was informed that the intention of the men was to return to the streets at 12 o'clock, and to then make a general strike.

Superintendent Steele announced yesterday that the company had completed a new scale, giving the conductors, drivers and motormen an increase of wages, they having received respectively 10 cents for conductors, 15 cents for drivers and 15 cents for motormen. The new scale grades them into classes in the following manner:

"Class H—New drivers, during their first year's service on conductors, 15 cents per hour. Class G, drivers on conductors cars, after giving one year's satisfactory service in class H, 15 cents per hour. Class F, drivers on fare-box cars, after eighteen months' satisfactory service in class G, 15 cents per hour. Class E—Drivers on fare-box cars during their first year's experience, 15 cents. Class D, motormen, after eighteen months' satisfactory service, 15 cents. Class C, conductors during their first six months' experience, 15 cents. Class A, conductors after six months' satisfactory service in class B, 16 cents.

The scale further provides for 30 cents an hour for extra time over the schedule and 10 cents for overtime. The company says that, beginning with July 15, men who have been five years in the employ of the company and have done no riotous work, will receive 17 cents an hour. Mr. Steele says some of the feeders and sweepers employed in the stable receive an average of \$1.54 for seven days in the week. The motormen, however, have been working for \$1.25 per day.

The meeting of the street-car employees association, which was called for this morning, nothing definite having been decided upon. The men would say nothing upon the subject, except that the situation was not for the time being considered at a meeting to be held Thursday night. It is certain that no general strike will be ordered until after that meeting.

BADLY HURT IN A FIGHT.

Jack Shields and Charles Langston Have Their Heads Battered by the Smith Brothers.

Jack Shields and Charles Langston were badly used up last night in a row, concerning which little is known. Shields is much the worse hurt, and for a time it was thought his injuries might prove fatal, but he is now all right after a few hours, and will probably recover. According to his story, he and Langston were walking along Washington street, between Mississippi and West streets, when attacked from the rear by Charles Smith and his brother. Shields went down from a blow on the head with a piece of board, but, picking himself up, knocked his assailant into the gutter. He then started to the assistance of his friend Langston, who was getting the worst of it, when the Smiths turned on him and beat him savagely, one with a piece of board and the other with a rock. The assailants escaped, and Planner S. Buchanan's ambulance brought the injured men to the station-house shortly after the fight occurred, about 9:30 o'clock. Shields was unconscious and Langston, who was evidently under the influence of liquor, was little better off. Police Surgeon Earp had the men taken to the hospital and put them under the care of a physician. Shields was in a condition bordering on delirium, and required a dozen stitches. In addition to this there were eight or ten cuts and bruises of a less serious character. The man's scalp was torn in almost every portion. His neck was also cut and swollen from a hard blow with the board, which did most of the damage. Langston's injuries were not so serious, but he required some surgical attention. Dr. Earp taking several stitches in an ugly cut made by a bowlder. Shields claimed that he had given the Smiths a good beating for the assault. He is thirty-two years old, Langston twenty-four, and both are railroad men. The Smiths live on St. Clair street, near the corner of the city hall, though the police are on the lookout for them.

Charged with Forgery.

Dr. F. E. Allen, of Thornstown, was arrested last night by patrolmen Pearson and Belen, to answer a charge of forgery. He presented a check for \$5 to a saloon-keeper, purporting to be signed by B. F. Foster, grand secretary of the I. O. O. F. Allen was in a condition bordering on delirium, and was arrested, and has evidently been on a protracted spree.

Honored the Old Teacher.

William Fleck, the Turnverein instructor, who resigned to go to New York, was presented by that organization, last night, with a diploma of honor. President Bohn gave him a check for \$100, and the active Turners presented him with an easy-chair. Mr. Fleck goes East to-night.

Arrested for Assault.

William Thompson, colored, was arrested by patrolman Davidson yesterday on a charge of assault and battery. He is the negro who, it is said, broke the nose of George Depps with a chair Sunday night, in East Washington-street colored club-room.

Only an Alleged Hunch.

Boston Transcript.

Hicks—What troubles you? You seem to be very much disturbed about something or other.

Wicks—And I may be. Here's a paper that refers to me as an alleged hunch.

I wouldn't have minded it had it called me a genuine, bona fide hunch; but to be alleged to be only an alleged hunch is too much.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO

Envy Loves a Shining Mark—Suspicion Attacks Reputation.

Recently some of the newspapers of New York have been in no wise quiet upon the credit of a leading financial institution. Not long ago it was the good name of some bank that was bandied about by the newspaper harpies; now one of the largest and most solvent of life insurance companies in the world is made the subject of columns of sensational reports in the same papers. The attacks now being made upon the New York Life Insurance Company are of the most dastardly character, and but for the courage of its directors might have been damaging not only to that company, but to a long line of financial institutions. A fire that burns out credit in the twinkling of an eye is not appeased with one victim or a dozen victims. The destructive power of the flame which wiped out Seabright a few days ago is not more potent than the fire of suspicion when once it has begun to feed upon established credit.

There have been sly whisperings and secret insinuations aimed at the New York Life for months past. Private malice and personal vindictiveness have been giving the incendiary's torch and assassin's knife to destroy its credit, and there are always tools of the press to be hired for any foul job. It would not be easy to trace all the ramifications of the plot that has been planned to injure both the company and individuals connected with it. It was a gigantic scheme, and had to be, when its proposed victim is a company with \$116,000,000 assets and a surplus of \$15,000,000, built up by long years of strict integrity and most able management. That envy, hatred and malice love a shining mark never was better exemplified than in the present attempt to destroy the splendid reputation of the New York Life.

But how stands the company financially? Is the question which has been raised, and which under the circumstances calls for an emphatic answer. Never better, never stronger than to-day, is one answer that may be made, but a better one has been made by the trustees of the company in their call to the Insurance Department to step in and investigate its affairs. The investigation will be a thorough one, for every large financial institution in this country is interested in having the truth known and the effort of the assassins of credit defeated.

The enemies of the company will succeed only in putting its credit in a more unassailable position than it was before, making the slightest doubt of its solvency a dollar of assets claimed by the company to be in its treasury will be found in its treasury. Every dollar of surplus reported on hand by the company will be found on hand, and the report of the Insurance Department will be a certificate of credit for which any other company would be willing to pay even a greater price. The vexation of giving any recognition to slanderous reports. We have reason to speak with confidence of the result of the issue, and with equal confidence to assure Wall street, which is often the pivotal point of attacks upon financial institutions, that it will suffer nothing from the assault upon the New York Life. The millions of dollars of Stock Exchange securities which it owns will not come into Wall street to make the victims of speculation. It will not call in the other millions of dollars it has loaned on Stock Exchange collateral. On the other hand, it will go on doing business just as it has been for years, paying and lending money on securities, and investing its income on the same lines that have been demonstrated to be wise and profitable.

As to the personal attacks made upon the president, Mr. William H. Beers, now absent in Europe, it is hardly necessary to discuss them. They have been made in the shape of distinct allegations by any specific individual, responsible or irresponsible, nor are they likely to hurt. A reputation that cannot be hurt, a vindictive attack, and he will remain president of the New York Life as long as he chooses to retain the position. In fact, we may say longer than that, for the trustees of the company declare that, though his resignation were presented and insisted upon, they shall not accept it. His personal declaration will bring poignant grief to some of the plotters against the company, as part of the scheme has been to force Mr. Beers to resign.

To those who have experienced any alarm from the sensational stories that have appeared in print, we may say, with emphasis, that for our statement, the New York Life and its officers are unassailable upon any point affecting the financial soundness of the company or the integrity of its management. The motives of those who have inspired the attacks, we need say nothing at present, except that they do not include the desire to injure the New York Life, a better and aged institution. The company is rich enough to attract the attention of those who delight in coming into the possession of other people's property without paying for it.

Artificial Teeth Without a Plate.

Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 364 E. Washington st., opposite New York State, Indianapolis.

The Lily is as white as snow; The rose is as the crimson red; But neither can surpass in glow The color of the brightness shed By the sweet lips and teeth allied That Sozodent has purified.

Fourth of July Rates on the Monon.

The Monon Route will sell excursion tickets to Chicago on July 3 and 4, good returning until July 6, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip. Also sell tickets to and from Chicago on the same dates and at the same rates.

For the Fourth of July.

The Vandall Line will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip between all points within a radius of two hundred miles. Tickets on sale July 3 and 4, and good to return until July 6, 1891. Excursion tickets will also be sold to points on the E. & T. H. and L. N. & C. railroads within two hundred miles of the latter line, and to all points on the Illinois (central) railroad, regardless of distance, at one-and-a-third fare for the round trip.

As a Rule.

Your own feelings will tell you when you are in need of a tonic or blood purifier. A lack of energy, a tired feeling, depressed spirits, are good indications that the blood is sluggish and your system is out of order.

"I HAVE USED S. S. S. FOR DEBILITY RESULTING FROM CHILLS AND FEVER, AND HAVE FOUND IT TO BE THE BEST TONIC AND APPETIZER THAT I EVER TOOK. IT ALSO PREVENTED THE RETURN OF THE CHILLS."

A. J. ANYLIN, EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of McDonald, Butler & Snow has been dissolved by the death of McDonald. The business of the firm will continue the practice of law under the firm name and style of Butler, Snow & Butler, as successors of the late firm of McDonald, Butler & Snow.

JOHN M. BUTLER, JOHN MAURICE BUTLER, Indianapolis, Ind., June 29, 1891.

REAL ESTATE.

R. B. Bess Block. I will sell at auction, Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the property 76 E. 10th street, opposite the Grand Hotel. The building, a two-story brick, is nearly new and modern, the lot is 2500 sq. ft., situated on the corner of the lot and rear. This offers a rare opportunity to those who desire a permanent investment in the business center of the city, as the sale is a strictly without reserve, and the terms will be easy. L. M. PERRY Auctioneer.

HAZELTON PIANO

In a matter of sweetness and power, of grace, beauty and brilliancy. Every note is clear as a bell. Every chord is perfect harmony. Every part is evenly balanced. The action is light, firm, elastic responsive. The sound is clear, sweet, and full. The workmanship the highest skill can make them, and the materials are the best.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE FOR 1891 JUST RECEIVED.

LOW PRICES! EASY TERMS!

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE, 83 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Tuning and Repairing.

PACKARD ORGANS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIRVIEW PARK.

Prof. W. Z. LOVE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 2, 5 o'clock.

FREE EXHIBITION.

Balloon Ascensions and Parachute Jumps.

Cars run at intervals of ten minutes during the afternoon and till 10:30 at night. Free Electric Fountain displays every night, Sundays excepted.

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HAVE DETERMINED NOT TO CARRY OVER ANY

REFRIGERATORS OR ICE CHESTS,

And will OFFER SPECIAL LOW PRICES during this week

LAWN CHAIRS, ROCKERS AND SETTEES

Prices cut almost to actual cost to reduce stock.

BABY CARRIAGES

If you want one, now is your opportunity, as we are bound to lower the stock during this week.

CARPETS, STRAW MATTINGS,

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Will save you at least 25 per cent on anything in this line.

FURNITURE of every description, at prices not to be equaled anywhere in the city.

Open Monday and Saturdays until 9 p. m.

THE SELKIRK GRACE.

Robert Burns having been on a visit to the Earl of Selkirk, was asked to say grace at dinner. He repeated the following, which has since been known as "The Selkirk Grace":

Some ha'e meat, and canna eat, And some wad eat that want it; But we ha'e meat, and we can eat, And sae the Lord be thankit.

Ay, Robin, 'twas a bonnie grace, And worthy o' thy makin'; Faith sa's a grace, we say apace O'er Kingan's breakfast bacon.

Baith rich and poor, in this fair land, May hae this meat and eat it; And people say on every hand, Sure there is none to beat it.

Always ask for

KINGAN'S

Matchless

Pork

Products

Sold by

Butchers

and

Grocers.

Always ask for

KINGAN'S

Matchless

Pork

Products

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Butchers

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